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Gordonvale (Cairns) Queensland-Australia

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## SEVERAL NEW CHALCID-FLIES FROM AUSTRALIA

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### **CERAPTROCERELLA** NEW GENUS

of Encyrtidae.

Like *Ceraptrocer* but mandibles slender, acutely bidentate, the innertooth largest; marginal punctiform, stigmal elongate, curved, one fourth longer than the postmarginal, the hind femur, tibia and first tarsal joint flattened and the large club solid. Vertex twice longer than wide, moderate as to width, lateral ocelli their diameter from eye, cephalic for cephalad of middle. Two short hind tibial spurs. Ovipositor enclosed to apex by the hypopygium. Habitus of the named genus. Compare *Callipteroma* Mots.

### **Ceraptrocerella apus** new species, genotype.

1.80 mm. Blue, tip of first tibia and all tarsi save last joint and first of hind, whitish, also middle tibial spur. Sentum and scutellum with a coppery median line. Vertex and thorax densely punctulate, bearing a short white pubescence. Pronotum transverse. Fore wing with the following leopard-like pattern: A narrow V from base, the cephalic arm along venation to hairless line, the other caudad of middle to same point where they are joined along hairless line. From the caudal arm's apex a large

diamond opposite the stigmal vein mostly, leaving hind wing margin clear narrowly; then from apex of this diamond (or from apex of stigmal, including angle between stigmal and postmarginal) generally brown save for apex, a round spot disto-caudad and an elbowed line from center of apex proximad, its curved-up end nearly distad of apex of stigmal vein. Clear spaces naked. Antenna apparently all club and scape which are subequal; funicles 1-4 very short, widening distad, 5 and 6 longer, distinct, 6 longest, much wider than long. Funicle shorter than club, subequal-pedicel.

One female, Pentland, Queensland, January, 1918.

### **Achrysocharella cruy** new species.

1.10 mm. Abdomen distinctly longer than thorax. Aeneous, densely sealy; tarsi save last joint first tibiae mostly, more or less apical third of second and apex of third, pale. Characterized by the 3-banded fore wing, 3 at apex, 2 across from stigmal vein, slightly bowed distad and suffused proximad along caudal margin; the two joined by a midlongitudinal dusky line forming, with the first cross-stripe, a cross originating at cross-stripe, 1 from middle of marginal vein. The stripes equidistant. Parapsidal furrows complete. Funicles subquadrate, half of long pedicel clubs still shorter, ending in a long spine. Third mandible smallest, minute. Postmarginal vein shorter than stigmal. Marginal fringes where longest, one-fifth to one-sixth greatest width. Scape clavate. Stripe 3 of wing bulging proximad at middle, 1 is really obliqued to the caudal end of 2.

From one female, forest, Sydney, October 28, 1917.

### **Eusandalum lepus** new species.

Like *cyaneiventris* but smaller, ovipositor not extruded, legs save coxae yellow brown, postmarginal and stigmal veins somewhat longer, scutum also coppery, funicles 2-3 each over four times longer than wide, club 2 twice longer than wide (with a minute spicule).

Head and thorax scaly punctate. Abdomen cross-scaly. A lateral sulcus on propodeum. Antennae a little above eye's ends. Parapsidal furrows complete, short, joined at cephalic fourth.

From one female, Bowen, Osld., salt pan near Mangrove swamp, Nov. 6, 1917.

### ***EUSEMIONOPSIS* NEW GENUS.**

Like *Eusemionella* but the head is normal, the scrope long, deep, the frons not prominent while the marginal vein is elongate, over four and a half times the distinct, short stigmal which equals postmarginal. Marginal over half the length of submarginal. Frons moderately wide. Eyes somewhat longer than the long cheeks, not convergent.

#### ***Eusemionopsis centaurus* new species, genotype.**

Length 1.35 mm. Slender. Orange, scutellum lemon; coxae, base and tip of tibiae 2 and 3 and tarsi, white. Venter against first coxae, hind tibiae, middle tibia just below the white base for a length somewhat exceeding the white, base of abdomen narrowly and projecting point of ovopositor valves (appearing like a spot on each side of the subacute apex of abdomen in the ventrolateral aspect) purple. Club and distal 2 or 3 funicles, black. Fore wings embrowned at base and from the curve of submarginal to apex; two eye-spots, cephalic one smaller, at apex of venation, caudal apposite, large, distinctly oblong or wider than long. Cilia proximad hairless line distinctly coarser, three lines. Fore wings moderately slender. Hairless line dilating widely caudad. Pedicel a bit longer than funicle 1 which is twice longer than wide, equal to 2, 6 wider, a bit longer than wide. Club wider, half the length of funicle widens distad. Scape cylindrical. Vertex scaly. Marginal fringes of fore wing not exceedingly short, distinct.

From one female, Gordonvale, Queensland, forest. March.